Standard

galeigh: FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1863.

Its for the Weekly six months, and four dollars for the lars for the seekly six months, invariably in advance. Owing Semi-weekly and the currency and the uncertainty of the to the conditions for a longer period than six months will not be received.

THE PREEDON OF THE PRESS IS ONE OF THE GREAT THE PRESIDENT AND, THEREFORE, OUGHT NEV-TINABLE OF RESTRAINED. -Bill of Rights of North-

PREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES. Constitution of the Confederate States.

· Public Speaking.

The candidates for Congress in this District, lessrs. Arrington and Turner, will address their felow-citizens at the places and times following: fonday, 26th October, Rolesville,

luesday, 27th " Busbee's Barney Jones' Vednesday, 28th Lashley's X Roads, hursday, 29th Green Level, Law's,

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Courthouse on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October.

The Latest News:

Dates from Missionary Ridge to October 5th state that the Confederate forces opened fire on Chattanooga the day before from Lookout and other points. The enemy replied from various points. The Tennessee river was rising rapidly. This is all we have from Chattanooga.

Northern dates to the 6th state that the army of the Cumberland had been heavily reinforced, and Rosecranz was expected soon to resume offensive operations. On the 28th the Confederates attacked the right wing of Burnside's army on its way to Rosecranz, and were repulsed. The Confederate cavalry had attacked the federals at McMinnville. west of Chattanooga, indicating a formidable flank movement to cut Rosecranz's line of communication, and the fight was progressing. Result not

The Baltimore American says Wheeler's Confederate cavalry were attacked at Anderson's Cross Roads, forty miles from Chattanooga, and badly whipped.

It is also stated by the Chicago Journal that the 8d. 11th and 12th army corps were on their way to reinforce Rosecranz.

It is reported that Gen. Meade is falling back from Culpepper Courthouse. Every thing quiet at Charleston on the 7th.

Public Speaking in Raleigh.

Capt. Josiah Turner, Jr., and the Hon. A. H. Arington, candidates for Congress in this District, addressed a large concourse in the Courthouse in this place on Tuesday last.

Ir. Arrington led off and spoke for an hour, very ingeniously defending himself and explaining his votes as a member of Congress. He told the peowhen the voted against the tithing law, and admitted that he voted for the exemption act containing the odious twenty negro exemption feature. He explained and defended this vote, and also the substitute feature of the act.

Capt. Turner replied in one of his best speeches, which gave great satisfaction to his friends! We do not propose to attempt a sketch of the discussion, as our limits will not permit. Capt. Turner was very severe, and justly so on those able-bodied secessionists who were instrumental in bringing on the war, but who refuse to fight in it, and remain at home to grow rich by trading and speculating, and who are constantly sowing discord among the people by denouncing the old Union men as untrue to the South. He promised the people that if elected he would vote to materially modify the tithing law. so as to make it operate only on those who may have a surplus of provisions after paying their taxes and supporting their families-that he would countenance no uni ust discrimination between slaveholders and non-slave: olders-that he would oppose secret sessions—that he would do all in his power to sustain our brave soldiers and render them comfortable-that he would insist on a strict observance of the Constitution, and exert himself to maintain the civil law against the usurpations of the military

Mr. Arrington, it is well understood, is the candidate of the Destructives. This is seen by the manner in which he is taken up by the Confederate office-holders and the old party hacks of the Destructive organization. On the other hand Capt. Turner is a Conservative, and will be supported as such. We can speak from personal observation only of Wake County, and we can confidently assure our friends that, in our opinion, Capt. Turner will carry Wake by an immense majority.

We were glad to observe the courteous and goodhumored manner in which the discussion was conducted. While the candidates were both pointed and positive in the expression of their views, and while they were now and then very sharp on each other, yet nothing was said to occasion unkind or unpleasant feeling either between them or their respective friends.

We learn from the Richmond papers that Mr. Mason has withdrawn himself from England, Believing that Mr. Mason's services near the British government could no longer be of any use to the Confederate States, the President instructed him as early as August last to vacate the mission.

The mortal remains of the late Dr. Ebenezer Em mons were temporarily deposited in the vault of the late Hon. Louis D. Henry, in the graveyard of this City, on Monday evening last, in presence of a number of our citizens. We learn it is the intention of Dr. Emmons' family to remove his remains to Albany, New York. We observed Gov. Vance, and Ex-Governors Graham, Swain, and Morehead, and other distinguished persons, in the funeral process sion. A very impressive sermon was delivered on the occasion in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Calvin H. Wiley.

We trust some one competent to the task will prepare a biograghical sketch of this wise and good

and Gen. R. M. Henry, withdrew from the Congressional canvass in this District, at Franklin, on Tuesday of last week .- Henderson Times.

WATCH HIM .- Watch the man who calls Confederate money trash and attempts to depreciate its

Weekly

The Greensborough Patriot.

The Greensborough Patriot, in its notice of the

"It is certainly shameful that in this trying hour

the people of the South should be so divided in sen-

timent as to prompt them to enact deeds of violence

upon the property of one another; but it is equally

true that the presses which have thus been mobbed—one by an exesperated soldiery, and the other by

citizens, have been mainly instrumental in creating

differences, and stirring up party strife and engen dering discord among the people at a time when all

The Patriot is mistaken in saying the soldiers

who mobbed our office were "exasperated." They .

did their work coolly and deliberately, under orders.

To what source we are to trace these orders we do

not know, but the soldiers who mobbed our office

did so under orders. There is no doubt about that,

Nor is the Patriot correct in saying that we "have

been mainly instrumental in stirring up party strife

and engendering discord among the people." We'

have acted from the first solely on the defensive as a

party man. What we have said could not have been

left unsaid in justice to the Conservative party.-

Does the Patriot dispute that? If so, it may be

Conservative, but not as good's one as we are. The

press to which the Patriot refers had repeatedly

called for mob law against our office, -we have uni

formly opposed mob law, and yet when mobs are

formed and their evil results are seen, the Patriot

holds us equally guilty with those who had advised

them. If our people are divided in sentiment, i

is the fault of the administration at Richmond and

of Destructive presses and politicians in this State.

But the Patriot, ever since it passed from the

hands of Mr. Sherwood, has had no good feeling for

the Standard. We have regretted this, and have

been at a loss to account for it, except on the ground

that our subscription was constantly increasing in

the range of the Patruot's circulation. We have

uniformly treated that journal with courtesy and

kindness, and we thought the Patriot and Standard

agreed in sentiment. But some time since a meet-

ing was held in Guilford County, which passed

number of resolutions, and among them one endor

sing the course of the Standard. The Patriot was

requested to publish the proceedings, and did pub-

lish them with the exception of the resolution en

dorsing the Standard. This struck us as a very

small business. It was a very small business, and

the Editor of the Patriot is welcome to all the credit

he gained by it. If we were capable of treating a

cotemporary in that way, and especially a political

friend, whether from envy, hatred, or malice, we

should feel like hiding our head in the presence of

The Patriot of September 17th, in making a lame

apology for not having published the proceedings

"We are under obligation to no one to reprint

the Raleigh Standard-nor do we fish through its

columns to see what we are requested to copy from

scorned and reviled the very persons who now seen to adore and worship them, and which for the sake

c: money, and to secure a little evanescent populari-

ty for their Editor, are ever ready to serve his own

ends, whether prompted by patriotism, or, as is

Here is a gross reflection on us, which we repel

with scorn and contempt. We have never sought

either popularity or money at the expense of right.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that our

course is approved by a vast majority of the people

of Guilford County, and of the Congressional Dis-

trict in which the Patriot circulates. We are a

Conservative at all times and under all circum-

stances. Can the Patriot say as much? It is not

our habit to trim our course so as to please the few

to the neglect of the rights and interests of the

We copy an Editorial from the Patriot to-day

for the purpose of showing that the course of that

paper and of the Standard has been nearly the

same, with the exception that we have urged the

same views the Patriot has with more vehe-

mence and directness than that paper has exhibited.

We have not assailed the government at any time

any more than the Patriot has. We have not op-

posed the Confederate cause at any time any more

than the Patriot has. And yet that paper does us

gross injustice in regard to the mob, and goes ont

of its way in September, when our paper was sus-

pended and we could make no reply to it, to im-

The Patriot says, in the Editorial to which we

have referred, that it has no doubt President Davis

has winked or connived at the studied efforts at

Richmond to cast odium on North-Carolina! Can

this be possible? If so, then President Davis is

unworthy of his place, and ought to be impeached

We now tell the Patriot once for all that we have

orne its slights and its slurs as long as we intend

to. We are willing to be at peace with it and to

act with it as a Conservative paper, always showing

ourself the best Conservative of the two, as we cer-

tainly are; but we have made up our mind to sub-

mit to no injustice hereafter from any quarter, but

to defend ourselves when unjustly assailed, or in-

Public Meetings.

office, the manuscript proceedings of a number of

public meetings, and some of them were in type

and thrown into pi with other matter-among the

latter those of a meeting held in Chatham County.

urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The mob

pulled our papers out of our desk and scattered

them in all directions, and in this way many of

these proceedings, together with communications

on various subjects, were lost. We shall give in

our next a synopsis of the proceedings of such

meetings as we could find among the scattered man-

We received a few days since the proceedings of a

meeting beld recently in Moore County, presided

over by Col. John Morison, at which some excellent

resolutions were passed; and we regret to say that

we have either mislaid these proceedings, or they

peace, were attended or held by disloyal persons -

No doubt there were a few deserters at some of

We had on hand, when the mob assailed our

juriously reflected on, against all comers.

peach our integrity and patriotism.

and removed from office.

many. Can the Patriot say as much ?. *

them; columns which flourished most whe

most generally the case, something else.'

liberal, just, and magnanimous people.

of certain public meetings, says :

mobs in this City, says:

should be firmly united."

Vol. XXIX.-No. 42,

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

the State separate from the Confederate government but the great bulk of those who got up, attended, and shaped the action of these meetings are as true to the Southern cause as any men in the State. They are the fathers and brothers of thousands of our soldiers who are dedicating their very lives to the cause; and these fathers and brothers in many instances have been stinting themselves and their families for a year past, in order to furnish clothing and other comforts to these soldiers. They have shown by their acts their attachment to the South

while many of the "precipitators" have been show

ing their attachment by words.

The Charlotte Bulletin-The Mob. Some person who writes in the Charlotte Bulletin over the signature of "Mecklenburg," states that he has had a conversation with several of the Geor gia troops who mobbed our office, and that they old him that North-Carolina troops, knowing they would pass through Raleigh, asked them to mob the office, and that they, "in a generous spirit," offered "to finish off the matter themselves." What generosity! This writer further states that on arriving at the Raleigh depot the Standard became a topic of common conversation, and "some of Mr. Holder's admirers entered into a fierce and irritating conversation on his conduct and paper management." It is not true that any of our friends entered into any dispute with the Georgia or any other soldiers. It has been stated to us, and no doubt truly, that one or two of our citizens, lost to all sense of shame or decency, were at the depot on a subsequent night or nights, urging the soldiers as they passed through to complete the destruction of our office; but no friends of ours were at the depot, at any time, engaged in "a fierce and irritating vindica, tion" of our course. This writer further says:

"As there was delay in the transmission or trans portation of the troops, a company of men, abou one hundred in number, without consultation with their officers, being prepared by previous conversa-tions, quietly proceeded to Holden's office and pitch ed his things into the street."

This is also false. The men were led and com manded by officers. One of the officers came to our dwelling and told us some gentlemen desired to see us in our office, thus adding deception to violence; and it can be proved that several officers were seen in the crowd at the office, and one of the officers, when Gov. Vance arrived, ordered the men to cease their work and fall into line.

But these Georgians and this correspondent, by atfin pting to shift the responsibility for this outractio the shoulders of North-Carolina soldiers, admit that they are ashamed of it. If it be true that North-Carolinians urged them to the commission of this crime, let them give names-let them state who they were. North-Carolina is insulted in her own capital by troops from another Stateof the press is assailed, and private property destroyed, and those who did this refuse to give their names, but endeavor to saddle our own soldiers with the act. They did this, it seems, "in a reperousspirit." The truly generous are always frank and brave; and if these Georgians are men of this character, and if they think they acted patriotically in mobbing our office, why do they not furnish their names'so the Governor of this State or to the Grand Jury of this County? .

The truth is, the Charlotte Bulletin, the State Journal, the Richmond Enquirer, and the Raleigh Register are as much responsible for this mob as the man is guilty of murder who stands by and advises the killing of another. They had called for mob law against us for months. They could not meet us in argument-the great body of our people were against them, and they sought to destroy us by brute force. But the blow aimed at us was intended for every one of our readers and for every friend of law in the State. It was intended for every subscriber of ours who has a son, or a brother, or a husband in the army, as well as for every soldier from this State who reads and approves the sentiments of the Standard.

One of the most painful indications of the decay of public morals is to be seen in the fact that apologies are offered in the newspapers for mob violence If we are not contending for a government of law, and a free press and free speech, we had as well give up the contest. If the bayonet is to take the place of the prosecuting officer, and if force is to be substituted for argument among ourselves, the sooner we know it the better. We have called-for violence against no one. We have uniformly, under all circumstances, inculcated submission to law .-We shall continue to do so. A government of bayonets, with no civil law, is a hell upon earth. A mob is a many-headed monster which devours in all directions, without thought or mercy. Those persons who advised and inaugurated mob law in this City are bad persons; and if the administration at Richmond should fail to bring to condign punishment the officers and men who mobbed our office, and especially the officers, they will write themselves down in history as bad men.

. The Currency.

The currency is the life-blood of the body politic, and the government is the heart. . If the currency fails the cause will fail. Every friend of the cause, therefore, is deeply interested in sustaining the currency. The currency, or circulating medium of the country, which is now Confederate notes, enters in to every transaction of life. As these notes decline in value the prices of all articles advance; and therefore, as a general rule, the higher the prices the more worthless the money.

A plan has been proposed to improve the curren cy, and is urged by gentlemen or a gentleman of experience and ability in finance, which is, we believe, as follows: Let all the people, according to their means, invest their Confederate notes in Confederate bonds to the extent of four hundred millions of dollars, and thus withdraw these four hundred millions from circulation; the bonds referred to not to be subject to taxation, so as to induce the people to invest in them.

The objections to this plan are, first, it is chimerical. It the notes are not sufficiently good to obtain the confidence of the people, so as to prevent their continued depreciation, the bonds, issued by the same government that issued the notes, will not be regarded as much better than the notes. If the investment is bonds is expected to be made on grounds of self-interest, the expectation will be vain: for the same self-interest which refuses confidence in the notes will erect itself as a barrier to investthese meetings, and a few who would prefer to see "ments in the bonds. Patriotism, and a disposition to

invest a surplus of notes may lead to considerable investments, and we trust they will; but meanwhile the issue of potes to support the government and the army will go on, at the rate of one million of dollars per day, and the result will be that as many potes, to say the least, will be issued as will be received by the government in payment for its

Secondly, the investment of four hundred millions of dellars, in bonds, to be held untaxed, would establish a great moneyed aristocracy which would overshadow and control the country. Such an aristooracy would be dangerous to liberty. United with the government, with the powerful patronage of the latter the freedom of elections would be stricken down the moneyed interests would shape all legislation and that legislation would be against the greatened of the people who are not able to invest their means in bonds.

There is but one plan to improve Confederate out rency, and that is to defeat and drive back the enemy, and thus give confidence to the people in the perpetuity of the government. The prop which this currency needs is confidence. If the holders of Confederate notes felt perfectly sure, or even ressonably sure that the government would be established, and would continue to exist for a number of years, these notes would at once be highly appreciated-Bank notes would fall to par value, and would freely circulate—the true specie standard would be approximated-prices would fall, the extortioner and speculator would cease to afflict us as they do now, and we should have brighter and better times. Confidence confidence is what we want. Without it, public credit has no foundation; with it, public credit is equal to gold itself.

Since penning the foregoing, we are informed by the best authority, that the charge in the Raleigh Progress of Gen. Benning being privy to the sack ing of the Mandard office is a base falsehood, as that gentleman was sleeping when the act took place.-Atlanta Intelligencer.

Gen. Benning was in Raleigh that night, and on the street not more than an hour before the mob took place. Will he say on his honor, over his own name, that he did not have reason to apprehend that our office would be assailed that night by a portion of his troops? And if he really entertained this anprehension, was it not his duty to see that no such thing was done? A police officer was sent to him at the depot, to inform him of the outrage by a portion of his troops, but the officer was repulsed and not allowed to see him. If Gen. Benning is hurt by the statement of the Progress, and if that statement is unfounded, he will leave no effort untried to ascortain and punish those who composed the mob.-The officers who led, and the soldiers who did the work of destruction under orders, belong to his brirade. The President has ordered an investigation. Will Gen. Benning see to it that this investigation is thorough and complete? . We shall see.

Only a few days ago some Georgia officers were in the City threatening that ben the Georgia troops returned to Virginia they would apply the torch to our office. So it seems the mob spirit still animates a portion of our army; but for the credit of our brave soldiers themselves, as well as for the credit of the country, we trust this spirit is confined to a very small number. But if President Davis will do his duty this mob spirit will be repressed. and the press and the people will again enjoy the privilege of free thought and free speech.

NORTH-CAROLINIANS AT CHICKAMAUGA. A band of heroes constitute McNair's brigade .-It is composed of the 1st, 2d, and 4th Arkansas dis mounted cavalry, and the 21st and 31st Arkansas infantry, the 4th Arkansas battalion, and the 39th North-Uarolina, Col. Coleman.

On Saturday, the first day of the battle of Chickamanga, this brigade was ordered to support Gen. Gregg's command, then sorely-pressed, on the left of Bood's division. Gregg was holding his position with great difficulty against tremendous odds .-When ordered to advance, McNair's brigade rushed over Gregg's column, the 39th North-Carolina and 25th Arkansas being led by Colonel Coleman. The Yankees gave way, but in good order, and were driven not less than three-fourths of a mile. Gen. Gregg pronounced this charge one of the most brilliant achievements of the day. A Yankee regiment which encountered the 39th North-Carolina and 95th Arkansas was almost annihilated. These two skeleton regiments halted once to await support, but not receiving it they advanced through the woods and into the open cornfields, where their wn weakness and the strength of the federal line theame apparent. Coleman's command, having exhansted their ammunition, withdrew to Gregg's

line of battle and encamped for the night.

In the great battle of Sunday, McNair's brigade were on the left next to Hood's division, lying behind an imperfect breastwork of fallen trees.

A strong column of the enemy advanced upon them. They were received with a destructive fire, and falling back, were charged by McNair's brigade and driven in confusion over two lines of breastworks into the open fields. On an eminence two Yankee batteries commanded the whole of the open space. Just before his men entered this broad field Gen. McNair was wounded. The gallant Col. Har per, of the 1st Arkansas, was killed and the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. Coleman The brigade now diverged to the right, and under the leadership of the gallant North-Carolinian, captured both the batteries. Eight of the pieces were at once taken to the rear, and two others were afterwards removed: Gen. Bragg gave Col. Coleman an order for three of these guns to attach to his

These batteries were supported by a very strong federal force, but McNair's brigade charged so ra-pidly, loading and firing as they went, that the Yankees were surprised and routed. The assault is said to have been ferocious, and the victory com-

The Federal artillerists fought infinitely better than their infantry supports, actually throwing shot and shells with their hands, into the faces of our men when they could no longer load their pieces. The two batteries captured were about 100 yards apart, and when the guns were captured our men were compelled to move off with the utmost rapid-

Col. Coleman was the first to place his hand upon Federal field piece, and the banner of the 89th North Carolius was the first unfurled above themcheer after cheer announced the triumph of our gallant men, and then came the hurried withdrawal of the guns from their places in the Federal lines. Lt. Col. Reynolds and Adi't J. D. Hardin were

just behind Col. Coleman when he reached the Federal guns. Hardin was shot through the neck during the afternoon. When the bagade had fallen back to our lines and obtained supplies and ammunition it was seain ordered forward to a height on the left to support Robinson's battery on the Look-out. Valley Road. With Jehnson's brigade and Aindman's Division on the right and Manigault's on the left, Col. Coleman advanced to the closing fight of the day. By successive charges the enemy were driven slowly but steadily from the chain of hills which formed his position, and the battle closed. Two hours of daylight and this pertion of Rosecranz's army would have been annihilated.

The loss of the brigade in killed and woundedwas about forty per cent. The 39th North Caroline entered the fight with 238 men, and lost over 100. Of the whole brigade there are left about 800 men. Col. Coleman's coat was planged by a hall, but he is unharmed.

WHOLE NUMBER 1493.

Strike companies of the later better both

When the history of the battle of Chickmange is written it will be found that no body of troub or that bloody field fought more gallantly nor wow more honor than McNair's Brigade. And when the way has a local district the way and way has a local district the way has a local di

the war has closed, the victory achieved on the stream of Death" will be pronounced the most complete of any that has been won from the beginning of the revolution. -Atlanta (Ga.) Reg.

Though the Federal Union and the Confederate States have now in the field more powerful armies than at any previous period in the war, and though they are literally face to face at Charleston, Chat-tancoon, and on the Rapidan, the most peaceful dis-cerns to pervade the busous of the oppo-tion. There is not one sound of battle from all our wide border, bristling as it is with hostile

bayonets. The enemy's advance has been checked in Northarn Virginia, his plans of destruction and desolation defeated at Charleston, and the angry tide that burst in from the Southwest has been partially rolled back at Chickamauga. The Yankee is every where foiled, and the Confederates seem not yet ready to attement his expulsion from our territory. We can better afford this inactivity than the enemy. With him not to continue to advance is to admit

There was a report at Gordonsville yesterday that Ewell's corps, the right wing of Gen. Lee's army, was crossing the Rapidan; but this we believe to be unfounded. The impression prevails in the army that they are on the eve of important events, and all sorts of reports may be expected to obtain circulation.

General distinction.

General distinction is doing nothing at Charleston but marching and countermarching his negro regiments on Morris Island, while the great monitor monsters blockage the port of Charleston. Making the blockage effective is all that has been accomplished by the number of lives and the amount of powder and shot that have been expended doing the most manageable sieges of moderations. the most memorable siege of modern times. Gillmore may throw a few shells at Charleston, but their effect is little to be dreaded, the distance be-tween his nearest batteries and the city being five niles, and flot four miles as previously stated. It has been apprehended that an overwhelming land attack was to be made on Charleston, but this fear has been dissipated by the ascertained fact that Gillmore

has, negroes and all, only twelve thousand troops. We have nothing from Chattanooga. There is a movement in course of execution further Southwest, which had, perhaps, better not be mentioned.

From the far West we have none but Yankee accounts. According to their representation, they have accomplished the subjugation of the great State of Arkansas. But what means the term subjugation when applied to a thinly settled country like Arkansas, with no great cities to drag down the rural districts? General Sterle may penetrate to Little Rock, the capital; fulminate his proclamations; he may overrun any portion of the State, penint, but when he retires the country will relapse at once under Confederate control; there remaining only a track of devastation to show where his hordes have passed.

There is nothing later from General Magruder. in Texas, or General Dick Taylor, though the latter gentleman is believed to be making a characteristic abiquitous movement.—*Richmond Examiner*.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The numerous and urgent solicita-tions which I have received from all portions of the District to become a candidate to represent you in the next.

Congress of the Confederate States require at my hands a
prompt and decided answer.

In times of trial like the present it becomes the solemn

duty of every good citizen to ignore all personal considerations, and to serve his country in any station to which he may be called by the spontaneous voice of the people.—
Entertaining these sentiments, I have no besitation in saying that should you elect me to a seat in Congress, I shall accept the position with an honest pride at your kind partiality, and a faithful determination to devote my best energies to your service. As I have responsible and absorbing duties to perform in connection with the public service, I shall not neglect them for the purpose of advancing my claims to your consideration by attempting a political campaign through the district; but shall remain quietly at my post ready and willing to submit to any verdict you may think proper to render.

In order to prevent all misunderstaning as to my position and opinions, permit me to call your attention to the duty of every good citizen to ignore all personal consider

tion and opinions, permit me to call your attention to the following brief but candid statement:

The first wish of my heart is for an honorable peace, and

The first wish of my heart is for an honorable peace, and I would gladly seize upon any favorable occasion either to offer or to accept propositions for a settlement of our difficulties; but I am fully pursuaded that the surest way of accomplishing this most desirable result is to present a bold and unbroken front to the enemy. The bayonets of our brave soldiers seem to be the only available arguments. or the present, and our appeal must be to them until wiser and more humane counsels shall prevail.

Not in a boastful spirit but as an evidence of the sinceri-ty and loyalty of my sentiments, I beg leave to remind you that upon Northern soil and in the capacity of a priyou, that upon Northern soil and in the capacity of a private soldier I attempted to resist the invasion of the South, and that so soon as North-Carolina had taken position in the struggle, I abandoned my Professorship, my pratice, and my preperty, and hastened homewards, resolved to stand by her to the last extremity and prepared to link my destiny with home forecasts.

destiny with hers forever.

I am sincerely desirious of sustaining the government and shall not hesitate to accord to it a cordial support in all rightful and legitimate measures, for the advancement of our cause and the promotion of the common welfare.—

And yet, as a faithful representative of a free people and And yet, as the faithful representative of a free people and the chosen guardian of their rights and interests, I shall esteem it a sacred daty to scrutinize the acts of those in power with sleepless vigilance, determined to resist with life itself the slightest encroachments upon constitutional liberty, or the least attempt to pervert the institutions or the government of my country.

Independence purchased at the expense of liberty, at the

Independence purcha sacrifice of Conservati sacrifice of Conservative principles, and with the entail-ment of a ficree and bloody despotism would prove a curse rather than a blessing, and would constitute a poor return ndeed for the copious streams of patriotic blood which have flowed in this struggle.

In view of these considerations, I can only say, that an

honest and just Administration shall find in me a faithful and forbearing friend, and that a corrupt and despotic one may count me as its most bitter and uncompromising, The illiberality of the late Congress in refusing to in

crease the pay of our brave soldiers as a disgrace to the nation. Surely, the men who have so bravely lought and freely bled in the sacred cause of independence—the noble beroes bled in the secred cause of independence—the noble befores who have so long and successfully stayed the tide of north-ern invasion and crowned themselves and their nativaland with such undying honor—deserve all that a grateful coun-try can be they must have irv can bestow upon them.

It is true that no sordid motives have prompted them t

the gallant deeds and heroic sacrifices by which they have rendered their names immortal; but, it is equally certain that their wives and children have to be fed and clothed and that the paltry sum of eleven dollars per month is en tirely insufficient for that purpose in these times of extor tion and distress. I am therefore in favor of increasing the pay of the sol-

dier, both State and Confederate, to such a sum as their services justly merit, and as will enable them to extend some assistance to their families. ervices justly mern, and complete some assistance to their families.

I would also have them paid off with promptness and I would also have them paid on with promptates and regularity; for it is a great outrage that the money they have so faithfully extreed should be kept from them for a single day, particularly when their "loved ones" are actually suffering for bread to eat, and raiment wherewith to

As an act of justice and humanity, I am also convinced that it should be made the duty of the government to provide for or pension the wives of all soldiers who may die in the service, and that immediate steps should be taken in this regard. While millions are being expended to earlieh the speculator and extortioner at home, it is but right and fair that samething should be done for the benefit of the suffering families of those who may be slain upon the battle-fle'd, in defence of their country.

Should you think proper to elect me to Congress I shall esteem it not only a solemn duty, but a proud privilege, to devote myself to the task of securing additional compecsation for cur brave defenders, of having them promptly and regularly pad off, and of perfecting some plan for the relief of their wives and children.

I am in favor of some material modification of the Substitute law. In its present form, it is minet in itself as well as detrimental to the best interests of the Contederacy. It throws the whole burden of the war upon the poor, while the rich are enabled to escape its dangers and responsi-

have been manifested in this connection, the "harded-pot" of the Confederary has virtually been absoluted to the enemy. Upon whose shoulders the awful representative rests of having thus sacrifical yourmest essential interests, it is for you to detormine. Should you select me as your representative, nothing shall be left undone for the protection of our suffering District and its patriotic Medical, that the warmest attachment and the most uniming enemy can accomplish. No regard for present responsibilities or future contingencies, whether paraousl or political, shall determ from the featless and unremitting advocacy of your rights and interests.

rights and interests:

I have thus given you not sentiments without concealment or reserve, and by them I am prepared to simple whatever may be your action in the present cabrass.

Should you think proper to sleet me, I shall save you sealously and with whatever of ability I may possess; but if you profer to entrust your interests to another, I shall

cheerfully acquiesce in your decision.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

EDWARD WARREN.

CAMP 420 REGIMENT N. C. TRAOPS,

CARP 420 REGIMENT N. C. TEARORS, Near Kinsten, N. C., Sept. 28, 783.

To the People of the Cannies of Haliface, Washer Eyecombs, Pitt, Greene, Lengir, Besufort and Spice.

Pinttow Cittzens:—Justice to my friend 28 yr 18 to myself, perhaps, requires that I should adopt this interest of addressing you now, as the most certain and spicely one, having been refused an opportunity to see and address. You in pensen, so that you might become better acquainsel with me and my views on the great questions allecting the interests and the destines of the Confederate States.

When I consented to become a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, I did so, on the presumption, that, either there would be no canvassing, which I had greatly preferred, or, if any, that I should be alloyed that privilege also. Instead of that, however, my application for leave of absence to canvass unsil the day after the election, though kindly approved by Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 22d Regiment, N. C. T., was returned "disapproved by order of Brig. Gen. Martin." Another one, also, to go to Wilson on Saturday last, was "respectfully returned for reasons," at too lasts an hour in the afternoon of Friday, under an order of his, for ms to have given and head from the "reasons" in time for me to leave on Saturday morning's train for Wilson, (where and when hir. Bridgers had made it known, here, that there was to be a gathin gathering,) even if those "reasons" had been sufficiency at "Head Quartors."

Now, follow-citizens, whether or not, at this particular "military necessity" or other "reason" for my being compelled to remain in camp, while it is a question neither you nor I can determine with definite certainny, is yet one upon which each of us might, and doubtless some of its will, form an opition, though that opinion be erroreous!

One thing I know, it is important to me in the ran was that my position on great questions of public polity he correctly stated, so that it may not be misapprehen

correctly stated, so that it may not be misapprehended, misstated, or improper references be drawn. Set, if they be fairly stated and properly understood generally. I am quite sure that I shall not only be elected, but elected by a large majority. Of that I entertain no doubt; for I am thoroughly satisfied that the soldiers, who are more vitally interested than any other classes, heartily agrees with me, as hundreds have already informed me. And it is perfectly natural that they should do so, for they have to

perfectly natural that they should do so, for they have to suffer the toils, the privations and the hardships of this great struggle. While nearly all, indeed, are hieracted, they and their families are more deeply so than others.

There is another, a smaller class, whose interestore different. I refer to speculators of various kinds to pers, and some heavily sularied and ambitious such hoders, the former having publicatedly introduced as former having publicatedly introduced to first an object of divines and soldiers, and who wax excessive, and dignant at the bare mention of any proposition for performed those who have been shooting deady bullets at the last those who have been shooting deady bullets at the series and soldiers, and with those who have been shooting deady bullets at the series of the series as succinct a form as I well can, my position on various sites as succinct a form as I well can, my position on various sites.

response to form as I well can my position on various sites-tions now before the public, and most likely to coule be-fore the next Congress, designing at as early a day as invo-ticable, a more extended publication of my views lat. I am opposed to the denunciation and along off such other for differences of spinions. Also to subb and but to

delence.
2d. I am in favor of, and if elected, shall wile for and 2d. I am in favor of, and if elected, shall vota for and sustain some proposition for the appointment of the and sioners for a conference with the peace men of the 300 in, as well as with commissioners on the part of the 300 in, as well as with commissioners on the part of the 300 in, as well as with commissioners on the part of the 300 in, and having been quite as disastrons in blood and treasure as the most blood thersty can desire. But the result of their conference, if any thing, be sibmit all for acceptance of each Southern State. If we like it, states say "ris," if not, we can say "no." We shall be no made off if it be rejected, on the contrary it will tend to strong the out, as it will usite us in a more desperted determined on not to be overrun by such an enemy. I am optimate to any settlement which refuses us our rights—our flate on dence. If the people ever get hold of this master they will settle it. I am willing to abide North Carolines decision.

8d. I am opposed to reconstruction. ath. So dier s pay should be greatly increased in consequence of the greatly increased price of provisions couples, at. They should bear a nearer proportion. I shall next cheerfully vote for such a proposition, as my own charrantom teaches me that the present rates are not built distinct. Stat. I shall vote to repeal the "tax in kind" or title ing law, as it is greatly inconvenient to the propel, and will 5th. I shall vote to repeal the "tax in kind." or living law, as it is greatly inconvenient to the people, and will subject the government to great loss in produce.

6th. I shall oppose the suspension of the virit of Hille as Corpus. When that is suspended, then oppression, tviandy and the reign of terror prevail, and liberty is effective and crushed out.

7th. I shall sustain the supremacy of the civil even the military law. The tendency of the military to over the

military law. The tendedety of the military lo over the the civil and all other laws is too great. No man knows when he is secure, when this is the case.

when he is secure, when this is the case.

Sth. Liberty of the press and of speech are inclineable rights which should not be infringed or eurosched the m. They are the "bulwarks of our liberty," sure and that of Rights, concerning the latter, and the Constitution of the Confederate States guarantee both.

9th. Will sustain the best means to save the certificatings of experience and the opinions of our best firmners should be consulted on a subject so important. Let us be sure to avoid some of the bunders of the last Confederation the currency question, and try to thate it no works they the currency question, and try to make it no work five make it no better. Clay, Calboun, Webster, do mere perplexed about the currency in better days. Well they we be.

If these principles are correct, sustain me promptly at I shall do all in my power to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and to sustain the government is the great cause of Independence.

Your obedient servant, W. DUNN, F. in the government is the great

MARRIED,

In this City on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by Ravi W. E. Pell, Talbor H. Salay, Eq., to Mrs. Ediza Palagora. In Chapel Hill, by the Rev. Solomon Pool, on the 2nth ultimo, Mr. Elsons W. Woods to hiss Aughna E. Hallett. In Wake County, on the lat inst., by Wm. Cox, Esq., Mr. ALYRED MEDIAN to Miss AMARDA LOPKE.

office and the second of 48-will do

A. BADHAR, ATTORNEY AT LASS.

Gones iteums

October 14, 1809.

T. HUGHES, ATTORREY AT British Claims of every description against the Confederation description against the Confederation of Covernment settled with accuracy and dispatch Acteuds all the Courts held in the City of Kilderal Address Box 1160, Richmond, Va.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF #90.

Grand Lodge of N. U. Nept 27th, Red The are bereby notified that the sale of property known thousand John's College, Oxf. ct, afternised to take plan on First day, next, is postponed for the present.

E. F. WATSON, Grand John Only College Co. W. B. HOTCHING.

WANTED A GO DO OF MARTHAUS TO Which the highest market profe will be paid.
Apply to Will Right and Sec. 2, 2008.

have been abstracted from our office. We put them away in our copy box and have since searched for We understand by a private letter, that Dr. Love them in vain. We trust the Secretaries will be good dough to prepare them again for publication. It is a gross slauder to say that the late public meetings in this State which expressed a desire for

value. His heart is not right in the great struggle for liberty .- Petersburg Express.